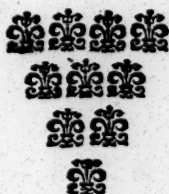


4.^t
A
DISCOURSE
O F
Consumptions:

With their Cure by a New Method,

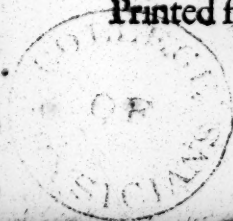
By T. Byfield, M. D.



L O N D O N,

Printed for Randal Taylor, near Stationers-
Hall. M D C L X X V.

4. 26 Jan.



ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS LIBRARY	
CLASS	12-11-5
ACCN.	1934
SOURCE	
DATE	

ms. 12.5
f

THE PREFACE.

A Book without a Preface, is like a House without an Entry, in Complement therefore to ancient Custom, I prefix the one to the other, being too apt to comply with the presidents or precepts of old dictators.

I was a painful drudge for above ten years in the old method of Physick, and am almost asham'd to mention how I spent time in collecting (as I thought for future benefit) the choicest of their Wares; insomuch that I can furnish my Patients for a year or two with Waste-Paper. For I thought it a sin to enquire into the abilities of our Fore-fathers. But my life not terminating with those studies, nor so much as an itch of knowledge cur'd by their old methods; I have pass'd the last eight or ten years of my life in perusing the

A improve.

Preface.

improvements of latter Times, and in reducing to practice what of 'em I could conveniently, still aiming at more. For, I think, great Improvements may be made, especially in the Practick part of our Profession; and consequently our Art rendred much more serviceable, and all this with very great ease, if Physicians wou'd each apply themselves more particularly to the Study and Practice of some one Disease, and select and refine appropriate Remedies: For then they cou'd not but arrive to a higher pitch of knowledge in one thing than so many; and so avoid the reproach of being aliquid in omnibus & nihil in singulis. 'Tis observable, that when Persons have thus imploy'd themselves, they have been more fortunate than others. Dr. Turbervil has done more to the Eyes than others could perform. Dr. Chamberlain is more Skilful in the Delivery of Women than others, and so I could instance in several. Not but that most Physicians are as great Masters in Anatomy, and as general Scholars as these worthy Persons;

Preface.

(I hope I may say it without offence) but they have apply'd themselves more to the Study and Practice of what they particularly profess, and so cannot but Excel. 'Tis not to be suppos'd, that any Person can retain the Names, much less the Knowledge of those innumerable Diseases, Authors have been pleas'd to assign to humane Body: How then can he be furnish'd with apt and proper Methods for 'em all? I know 'tis an easie thing to appoint a R. and leave it to it's chance.

But I appeal to every Intelligent Person whether these my proposals, (without enumerating a thousand Reasons, or comparing with the variety of Merchants and other employs) are not Considerable; at least so as to Excuse me for undertaking a particular Distemper to exercise my Industry upon. And if this is allow'd, I am only then to excuse my Self for pitching on the Disease of Consumptions.

First, I account my Self oblig'd to undertake something of difficulty, that it may be seen I propose not Ease, but Labour: And

Preface.

to endeavour to satisfy the World that no Disease need strike so sure a stroke as Death, but may be dealt with by the Rules of Art, and brought under : and that tho' many Diseases look Tyrannizing, yet great relief may be given by the improvement of Medicine. For I hardly think but God has appointed suitable Remedies to most Maladies : Only has left it to the Study of Man to search 'em out and apply 'em.

But I have yet greater Reason to undertake this Distemper, for it being the Disease of my own Constitution ; I have for several Years made it my extraordinary Study : And besides my own improvements, I have by Communication had the help of others, particularly of a late Undertaker. The knowledge of whose Method and Medicines cost me too dear : But I'll spare his Name, for that I was not fairly dealt with.

I am not in the following Discourse at a compleat or Methodical account of my work : tho' I am pretty well furnish'd for both ; having wrought hard in my Laboratory to perfect Medicines ;

Preface.

Medicines ; and been at some pains to order their dispensation, not Empirically, but Rationally , and depending on solid Rules of Theory. But I'll not here prevent my self ; nor in the shape of a Pamphlet describe any Lineaments of my new Design, hoping to reserve its discovery intirely to my self, till I shall have adorn'd it with some Select Observations, &c. Necessary to qualify it for a general View. And 'tis fit to confine this Portal to some proportion, considering the Domicil to which it is an Inroad.

From my House in New-street,
by Fetter-Lane , near the Five
Bells.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

A
DISCOURSE
OF
CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

BEing about to Treat of an old Case in a new Way, I shall desert all Ancient Writers, and their unaccountable Labyrinths of perplexed Terms of Art ; and tell my Design in plain English. For I affect not Words, but Sense ; not hard Names for Diseases, but their Cure.

I have for some Years last past undertaken the Cure of *Consumptions*, by a New Method of Refin'd Medicines, and with such encouragement from success, that I'm embolden'd to give only this short account publickly. Partly by way of Tryal, the better to usher in my Select new *Praxis* of this Disease, together with an agreeable *Theory*, that I may reconcile both to the good opinion of Ingenious Persons. And because Prudence bespeaks my present secrecy, for that I have expended not only Labour and Time, but Stock too in carrying on Operations

B in

in my Laboratory, for perfecting this work, I must therefore beg Favour that Charity may begin and reside a little at Home.

Consumptions have been always accounted, tho' an Easie, yet sure way to the Shades below or Regions above. Physicians therefore generally chuse an Air for such, or rather advise 'em thereby to withdraw from Men and Business, to attend their Melancholy departure. But my present Design is to give such an account of *Consumptions*, as may demonstrate 'em not only capable of being prevented, but Cur'd too, (if not too late attempted) as well as other Distempers; without lying under an Indispensable Fate as soon as ever the Disease is apprehended to be such.

The word *Phthisis* (a *ῥῖνω* deficio, *Corrumpto*) or *Tabes* in Latin, signifies in general the Extenuation and Leanness of the Body, from whatsoever Cause. But by many Physicians of late 'tis taken for that decay of Flesh which is caus'd by an inward Fret of Blood, or slow *Feaver* that Exulcerates and Corrupts the Lungs.

Some will have it to be purely an Exulceration of the Lungs, others will have it to be an Exulceration of the Lungs from a sharp Eroding humour, stirring up a Cough from a slow Hectick Feaver, by which is discharged purulent, viscous, foul spitting, that extenuate and consume the whole Body.

Consumptions, by the Ancient Followers of *Hippocrates*, have been thought the Diseases of the Lungs only,

only, because they are apt to be Tainted in those Distempers, and soon shew themselves disaffected. But 'tis with them as with the other *Viscera*, according to their different uses assign'd 'em by Nature. They may by an *Intemperies*, obstruction by a charge of sharp *Serum* from an ill *Crafsis* of Blood, Stagnating of Humours, or the like, contract those ill Juices which ulcerate, and so make a decay of that part. And these Ulcerous Humours thus depos'd by the Blood, for want of due discharge, soon putrify and taint the Mass of Blood again by a Reciprocal injury. But that general *Phtisis*, or *Consumption*, here treated of, has its Original Cause from Deprav'd Vitiated Blood, which begets an universal *Atrophy*, wasting and Leanness (even to the drought of a *Skeleton* with some) with which 'tis always accompanied. And the Blood thus Corrupt converts the Chyle into ill Juices, performing but imperfect Sanguification; so the whole Mass becomes degenerate and develt of its true Lamp of Life, and due proportion of its active Principles; whence arise many Distempers too tedious here to Recount, which not timely regarded terminate in *Consumptions*. And the Lungs soon receive damage from foul Blood by reason of the Laxness and Sponginess of the *Parenchyma*, or substance of 'em, which is very prone to Exulcerations; for the Blood passing so quick from the heart (where 'tis Invigorated with new Heat and Ferment) through the Lungs, does into their Pipes cast off its Scorbutick *Lympha*, and thin inflamable Choller, &c. Which

stuffing the *Brouchia* design'd for Respiration, are there by the *Intemperies*, and Heat of the Lungs, and frequent Returns of Air by inspiration, Incrassated, and become Vicious; and this foul Matter thus cast off into those Organs, design'd for Respiration, frequently Irritates the Lungs to raise an Expulsion of it, which we call Coughing. And if by this violent Motion it cannot be thus discharg'd, but the adhesion is too close, and not Ripen'd for it, by glibbing with Medicine the *Ductus's* of the Windpipe, then long continuing on these parts (it being devested of the active living Principles, Balsom of Life, and repeated Circulations) renders it Putrid and a Nautious Load, and very apt to Taint and Ulcerate the pure Substance of the Lungs, by their Natural Texture inclinable to such decay. And when once the Blood has thus found a discharge upon the Lungs, it continues as it passes by in its Circulation, to throw off its sharp *Scorbuetick-Serum*, and all that Spume or Froath which Ferment raises, and such Matter is apt to adhere wherever it meets with a Similiar Mass; and thus is maintain'd a supply of Pus, or Corrupt Spittings, cast forth in such quantities by Emaciated Consumptive Bodies. Now this foul Stuff thus extravas'd breathes forth through the Aerial conveyances, causing this Preternatural discharge, which if not soon dam'd up, and the offensive matter made by Art to find the *Excretories*, or Sinks, design'd by Nature for the expulsion of its *Fæces* (as by the Urinary and Transpiring ducts, &c.) the consequences

quences are usually direful. And here it may not be amiss to Rectifie the mistake of some that think the Lungs, and other Organs of Breathing, are a Natural Pump to discharge incrassated *Pituita*, or Flegm by, when as this Motion is accidental and preternatural; and they with the Diaphragm are the Instruments of Respiration; and the *Trachea* with its Ramifications serve for the Intromitting and distributing of Air into the Lungs, that part may be conveyed through the whole Mass of Blood to impregnate it with new Vitality, which adds as great Nutriment to the Blood, as the grosser *Ingesta* of Meat and Drink; and if the latter were but as temperately dispens'd by us, as the former is by Nature assign'd us, there might be a longer Conservation of Health and Life than we find there generally is: For 'tis easie to demonstrate that old saying, *Plures gula quam gladio occiduntur*.

And now I might very well take occasion to discourse of the *Nature and variety of Airs, and the Skilful Suiting of 'em to different Constitutions*.

For the Air being continually impregnated with new Exhalations, which are grosser ~~nearer~~ the Earth or Water, from which they ascend, and close to which we constantly dwell; but more attenuated, purg'd and refin'd, the higher they mount, there cannot but be observed a great deal of useful variety. Now these Exhalations are the *Pabulum*, and recruit to Airs, from which they refresh themselves, and return their Lymphatick useles parts on us again in showers of Rain, and such gross Bodies, which,

which though an Excrement to them are Comparatively fine to us, and rendered useful : Even as the *Pancreas*, or Sweet-bread is accounted a choice Morfel, and of daily Food, though indeed but a Collection of fine Excrements from the Juice of *Nerves*; when as that of the Gall from Blood, a courser Mass is of no such use, &c. But to return, the different Soils and Waters, Scituation of Places, as to Woods, Position of Hills or Plains, for the freer intercourse of benign Gales of Air, afford great variety. Therefore rightly to assign to several Nice, Crasie or Distemper'd Bodies, Airs exactly agreeable to their tender Constitutions or present Indispositions, especially if apt to be Consumptive, is a piece of Skill not so trivial and easily perform'd as is by many imagin'd. But of this and other useful Experiments relating hereto I design a particular Tract, I will therefore at present confine my Self to the Limits of those few hours that are allotted for this Lecture. But since I remember it, I can't but take notice of one of the *Royal-Society* in a Lecture to 'em, wherein he censures 'em; for spending time in ~~weighing~~ and Examining Airs, and the like, telling 'em he's for Improvements more gross, as in *Carpentry* and other Handy-crafts, and so wou'd have 'em change their Philosophy, and Erect some useful Superstructure on the more substantial Atoms of Timber, Brick and Mortar, &c. And so one Atom is Beam, another a Brick, another a Gobbet of Iron, &c. and by the Artificial Coincidence of these *Corpus's*, some useful production may be presented

weighing

ſented to the World, as a Houſe, a Cart, &c. Now whether he does wittily abuſe 'em for their ſlow Progreſs in Aereal Experiments, or is truly of the opinion that time ſo ſpent is really loſt; and that any thing leſſer than his Atoms are only Phantaſtick notions and imaginary representations, I'll not determine. But to return, if from an undue *Craſis* of Blood ariſes this Inſinuating Diſeaſe, or from the

unequal mixture of its parts; where-
by either too great a Charge of *Heterogeneous* matter over-powers the active Principles of Life; or by reason of a conſiderable decay of either of 'em, the other two ſhou'd prey upon that which is declining, then the frequent Collifion of the two active Principles without any, or a very ſlow intervention of a Third, both extinguiſh what remains of that Dying, and blow up each other, which wou'd *convenire in tertio*: And ſo the Maſs of Blood becomes wholly corrupt. For being deſtroyed of a due proportion of theſe living Principles (which a juſt *Craſis* wou'd have preſerv'd) Nature's own Juices Corrupt within themſelves, and they are left at length void of all Nutritious parts. But Artificial allays may be deſpenſt, that will ſubdue the too much exalted parts, and ſuch a recruit of Similar particles to thoſe depreſt as will recover a Renovation of them, and the other parts of the Blood by cleaning its Maſs, and reſtoring it to a due proportion and Fervour.

By

By various mixtures Nature does produce all the varieties in the Material World. For from the different mixture of Particles arise those manifold results with which our Senses are gratify'd, as the Objects of Sight, Smell, Taste, &c. The whole Doctrine of Accretion, Maturation and Corruption, arises from the various Mixtures of these active Principles, with a due proportion of *Lympha* in Fluid Bodies; and the same principles with an adaequate proportion of *Calx* or *Terre*, part in solid Bodies. For when any Mass is Illustrated by the repeated Circulations of its Living Principles, so that all the *Meatus's* are rarefy'd to their utmost extension, then just before the more nimble particles do *Disillire*, or leap out, we term that Body in its full Maturity; and if we wou'd preserve it in that consistence we cut off all force from it: I mean dam up all passages for additional Matter, as in gathering Ripe Fruits; for shou'd either supply from its old Roots the cherishing Air, or prolifick Sun be continued, it's *Meatus's* being so fully distended, the Vivifying principles wou'd soon be gone, and engaged in the Texture of other Bodies, and when once they begin to pass (like a flock of Sheep) none will stay, but the Mass shrinks and withers, and becomes putrid: Now the due preservation of these benign particles in their adaequate proportion, we may properly call the Health of this or that Body, whether Animate or Inanimate, and the disproportion of 'em, their Diseases or decay; and as the disproportion is more or less, so is their decay, and consequently
the

the peril of that Body. And as in the Accretion of various Bodies, whether this or that Principle does *præpollere*, or excel, so we denote it *a majori*; and say it is this or that, or has this or that Smell, Taste, &c. So in declension of Bodies there's as great variety, and the defect of these or those benign Principles we term such or such Disease, or I think we might more properly than to assign 'em their Names from the Scituation of the parts of the Body, on which Nature throws off her *Fæces*.

Since then *Consumptions* proceed from an *Effer- vency*, or *Fret of Blood*, whereby its *Crisis* is so wakened, that it makes a discharge of its *Serosit- ties*, thin *Choler*, and sometimes *Nutritious juice* on the pure Substance of the Lungs, which hot, sharp, *Irroding Humour*, *Exulcerates* 'em and stirs up a Cough with *purulent foul Spittings*; 'tis a ve- ry large Theme to discourse of, and beyond my present bounds. I'll only therefore add these ob- vious Causes of this disease, Where Persons don't force themselves on this untimely and lamen- table *Exit*, it often happens, if not *Hereditary*, through an ill formation of the Body, especially the *Thorax*, which predispose to a *Phtisick*, to some by *Catching Cold*, and hindering a due *Transpiration*, which inverts the course of Na- ture, and make her discharge that *Serum* on the Lungs, which stirring up a *Cough*, and that neg- lected, easily slips the Party into a *Consumption*; and because they did at first Cough without a

Consumption, they fancy they do so still, and perceive not the Silent Gradations of this insinuating Disease, though they frequently complain their Cough grows worse, till other amazing Symptoms stare them in the Face, and some will hardly believe the danger they are in yet, because of the Intermision of this Disease, though this is accounted a Concomitant Symptom. And being thus willing to deceive themselves, they look on Robust Persons, who do weather out a Cough it may be a whole Winter, and proposing them for Examples, Ruin their tenderer Constitutions in the mean while.

Some get this Disease by *Infection*, which has been frequently observed from the Marriage of a Consumptive Body, that has decay'd its well constituted Companion, and liv'd many Years beyond all probability on its Ruins.

Very Lean and Old Bodies have large hungry Pores, which Magnetically attract all that's *Nutritive* about 'em. The witherings of Age are often Suppl'd with the plumpness of young Bodies, to their great danger; which is obvious: and that makes Ancient Persons seldom refuse young Bed-fellows when they can contrive it, finding the benefit from sufficient Recruits: And I'm of the opinion that there's no better way of Rejuvenescence to old Folks, than close Lodgment with Sleek, Plump, young Bodies.

I have my self Cur'd some young Persons endanger'd by a *Consumption*, only by removing 'em

'em from their old Bed-fellows; and I remember one Crafty Old Woman I serv'd so, who neither recover'd the loss, nor forgave the wrong while I knew her.

The *Scurvey*, when arriv'd to any height, as to beget Feaverish intermissions of the Blood, which I call a *Scorbutick Feaver*, and is nicely to be distinguisht from an incipient *Consumption*, does often terminate in this Disease.

The *Constant use of Wines, Spirits or Drams, and other Strong Liguors*, though in small quantities at a time, are very injurious to young Persons whose Blood is too apt to Fire and enkindle into Feavers.

The *early Marriages*, much more the *Exorbitant use of Venus*, which is usually committed in Heats of Drink, consequently without government, are destroyers of Nature, and preambulatory to this Disease. But foul Leaps in Venery soon leave hot Blood, and by unskillful usage often prove destructive.

I cou'd name many Diseases that tend to this end; and shew how *Agues* eat out the Heart of the Blood, by their frequent *Paroxisms* before Persons are aware of it.

There are many Distempers the Ladies are more particularly apt to be damag'd, which I won't here mention, that often lead to this Fatal Disease: But I shall sum up all only in mentioning that *excessive grief, melancholly, several Chronick Diseases, and any ill habit of Body long* suffer'd,

suffer'd, do all frequently terminate in this wasting and ruining Distemper : And I cou'd here particularize a Volume, did I think it necessary to publish my Scrutiny into the Doctrine of *Consumptions*. It may suffice at present to give notice of the danger many Persons are in, who perceive little or none, and it may be no body else about 'em ; how needful 'tis therefore to watch against, and Correct little disorders is plain. And we have as much reason to forewarn People hereof, (if we mean 'em well) as Divines have to caution 'em against little Sins ; and strictly to observe and regard the first instances of change from Goodness ; for as a little ill habit of Body is nicely to be distinguish'd from an ordinary good Temper, so deprav'dness of mind, through the custom of little sins only, sizes so exactly with the common *Genius* of the World, that it seems like none at all to many Persons ; nevertheless both Body and Soul are in the great danger hereby. But as to Physick only, 'tis obvious among our selves how plump and blith those Persons seem, who by care at select times, for prevention cast forth those Dregs which Nature has amass'd : And if she be any ways tainted therewith, by Specificks and appropriate Medecines, restore a pristin equal mixture of Principles ; and so preserve a Youthful gay Complexion and sound Constitution, (Natures best Paint) notwithstanding the Revolution of many Years. When as the care-
less

less or impoverish'd Persons lye under the decays and filth of many Distempers; which though not always Fatal, yet afflict 'em with Cutaneous nasty Diseases, as *Scurvey, Itch, Boils, Leprosie, &c.* But you never see Wealthy or careful Persons thus afflicted: 'tis fit therefore for Persons to have recourse to the Learned in Physick, (if Health and Life be valuable) to take sometime a true estimate of their present Constitutions, especially if doubtful in any respect: Hereby many Diseases are prevented, and those *Sordes* amass'd in the Body for Discharge (which are the Fewel of most Distempers) are timely expell'd, so that no imminent danger can ensue.

By our preventive Method for *Consumptions*, many that have just begun to decline and waste in their Flesh, seiz'd on by this depopulating Disease, have had a Renovation of all the juices of their Bodies: By sweetning their Blood, plumping their Flesh, and removing all bad Symptoms; for though Persons are naturally inclin'd to *Consumptions*, yet by the use of this our preventive Method, or some such like, together with the Addition of their own care in wholesome rules for Life, they may both avoid this Disease, and protract their Lives to great length. And I know not why as great Relief to Sickly discompos'd Bodies may not be expected from Physick, as our common recruits to nature from Food, were but the former as seasonably and suitably apply'd as this latter: For I doubt not but the

Wife

Wise Creator suffers all things in this World to perform their Natural Energy and Force, that right Measures may be taken by Rational Creatures, Lords of the Creation, in Refining, Using and dispensing Natures Rarities : And from that equal Provision made for Diseas'd as well as healthy Bodies in the great variety of Plants, Minerals, and living Creatures, we may observe the Providence of God in ordering means to restore Health that's decaying, as well as to maintain it in Vigour : Nay the curious Texture of the particles of Plants and Minerals in their *Emetick, Cathartick, Sudorifick, Diuretick*, &c. qualities, shews in part the Delicacy, Difficulty and Excellency of a Physicians Skill. Now if these things necessary for Life, may be well us'd or misapply'd, they are the wisest Persons who by the conduct of their Reasons so proportion 'em to their Appetites, that there may be neither Defect on the one hand, nor Excess on the other : But because this exact performance to some is a burthenome nicety, and a Methodical Life to others is worse than Death, such may at least commit this piece of prudence, as at some seasonable times to enquire into their Constitutions; and if they have indulg'd too much in Meat, Drink, or other Pleasures, procure such early help as may easily exterminate the seeds of many Diseases, and thus prevent tedious and hazardous Fits of Sickness : But I chiefly design to perswade Persons
timely

timely to prevent or amend the tendency of their Bodies to *Consumptions*, which by Coughs, wasting of their Flesh, dryness and heats in the Palms of their hands, and Soles of their Feet, by flushing in the Face, Night—sweats, &c. are to be discovered. And here I must note that those tedious tickling Coughs that usually attend *Consumptions* are often mistaken for ordinary Defluxions of *Rheum* or a slight *Catarh*; for though a Cough may be without a *Consumption*, yet a *Consumption* is rarely without a Cough. And 'tis a piece of Curiosity and Skill in our profession to discern what Coughs do presage a deep *Consumption*, and what are to be dealt with in a common Method, and the defect of this early Scrutiny has ruin'd thousands by irrecoverable *Consumptions*, which might have been prevented. But the deceitful beginnings of this Distemper are such, that few will be convinc'd they are in *Consumptions*, till the Disease has almost eaten out their vital Strength, and with purulent viscous tough Flegm well nigh Strangled 'em. And since I have been mentioning some of the most obvious Symptoms from whence we take our Measures to deal with this Disease, I must recite one thing more as necessary, though I had rather pass it by because of the Scandal abuse has brought upon it: And that is the discovery of *Consumptions* at their beginning in a great measure by *Urine*, of which I shall say but little at present, though it gives us a great insight to the present Constitution of
the

the Body. For by the *Examen* I make of it demonstrates more the growings of this Disease than any one single Symptom besides. I must confess the abuse of Urines by ignorant Fellows, who only shaking the Urinal can tell whether it be Mans or Womans, if the *fatter*, whether with Child or not, or like to be; and in short, make it a *Speculum Matris* and can discern in it pains in the Back, Head-aches, indispositions at Stomach, with foulness there, and such like, all very Silly, is enough to disgust Persons from carrying their Urines, and Physicians from receiving 'em: Therefore were it not absolutely necessary to our business, I shou'd not desire Persons to save and send their Urines: But we must not forego those advantages that can be taken (since all are little enough) for the discovery of lurking Distempers. And we chuse rather to observe Urines in the beginnings of this Disease, than when it has made a settled decay of the Body. Urines rightly examin'd, give as true an account of the Constitution of the Blood, as the Wax does the impression of the Seal: But we must have the Urine that's made the latter part of the Night, where'tis discharg'd more than once, for by repeated Circulations of the *Serum* with the Mass of Blood, and its longer digestion, it does so imbibe a proportion of all its parts, that it gives a great insight to our *understanding*; a further reason why we chuse only to have the Morning *Urine* brought us, and that made whilst in Bed, is because

Undertaking

cause 'tis not accelerated through the veins, either by the exercise of the Body, or the supply of ~~potulent~~ matter, nor multiply'd by checking the pores : but has a longer time to lye in the Body, and receive a greater tincture and impressi- on from the juices with which it commixes, and the parts through which it passes. And we do not desire the *Urine* made after a large Evenings Drinking ; but that after a very temperate com- posure to rest. Now if any shall contrive to put tricks upon us by falsifying their *Urine*, 'twill be only from such as want not our Skill at present, and the Damage will be theirs. 'Tis satis- faction to propose the best ways of discovering the Enemies of Health and Life in order to their Subduction. Here I thought to have discourst of the refining of Medicine, and shewn how a Reformation therein wou'd very well agree with the new improvements of our late Theory ; and to say something of Noble and Generous *Menstru- ums*, requisite to the preparation of clean and useful Physick ; and so to have thrown off *Nic. Culpe- pers* R. to them who desire to know no better. But lest hereby I displease any, I'll pass it by at present ; and only add that my peculiar Me- decines are refin'd to *Elixirs, Samechs, Tinctures, Balfomes, Magisteries, Extracts, Alkali's, besides my Febrifuge, and great Arcanum for the Lungs, &c.* All which are so penetrating, deobstruating, Restorative, Healing, Appropriate and clean in their Operation, that my Method thereby is

rendered not only beneficial but delightful. When as the old way by Sugar-plums, Licks and flops, Oyls and Syrups, &c. with the use of Liniments for extream Uñction, Overcharge, Nauseate, Glut, Surfeit and foul the Body, and so of themselves create Diseases.

Now I hope none will be so injurious, as to censure my Labour in these Experiments; nor take amiss the distribution of a few Medicines to the Poor, who can neither see the Physician, nor be gainful to the Apothecary: I hope such Charity will rather excite in others the like, than Envy. If those of Learning wou'd somtimes be content to be see'd with prayers and good wishes, 'twou'd encourage the Poor to come or send to 'em, and prevent the growing numbers of Impostors and cheats in Physick, for now adays,

*Fingit se medium quisquid Idiota, profanus
Judæus, Monachus, histrio, rator, anus.*

Be Persons never so poor, yet I find 'em willing to Live long, though always such, and as desirous of recovery from Sicknes, as though they had store laid up for longer Life. To condescend therefore to the mean Abilities of lower Persons is no Symptom of illiteracy or want: Neither it is prudent or just to suppress any useful discovery, especially if the not making our Talent two at least is an unexcusable Crime.

Now

Now the Philosophers Stone it self will neither
Transmute nor Heal, kept lockt in a Chest. No
more will my Method and Medicines so much
as open one Pipe of the Lungs, if not known
and us'd, much less cure a *Consumption*.

FINIS.
